Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1864. NUMBER 302.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

The Second Day's Session—A Glorious Result.

Abraham Lincoln and Andy Johnson Nominated.

THE PRESENT CONDUCT OF THE WAR ENDORSED.

The Platform of Principles Re-Affirmed.

A STRONG ANTI-SLAVERY PLANK INSERTED.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF PROCEEDINGS.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS OF YESTERDAY.

VERY LATEST FROM GEN. GRANT.

THE SITUATION ON THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Latest from Gen. Sherman—What He Reports.

GEN. HUNTER DEFEATS AND KILLS THE REBEL JONES.

OUR ARMY OCCUPIES STAUNTON.

REBEL INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Mt. Sterling Captured and Paris Occupied.

RAILROAD BRIDGES BURNED—TRACK TORN UP—A PASSENGER TRAIN CAPTURED.

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings—Lincoln and Johnson—The Platform.

FIRST DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, June 8th, 11 A.M.

In a canvass of the Ohio delegation this morning, the name of the Presidency came up, on the statement of a delegate that Todd's delegation would probably be presented to-day. Convention for Vice President, in which case Ohio would unanimously cast its vote. To this Mr. Cowen replied that Ohio should look to her future interests rather than her personal preferences. She could do nothing while sitting against her chances in the next Gubernatorial campaign. But should Todd be withdrawn, some would be presented, but intimated that it would be done by a delegation from some other State, he insisting that Ohio, in that case, ought to be represented by him. He had been offered positions under the Administration of Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and I forget how many other administrations, and accepted none of them, but he was determined to step square, and will cast the solid delegation for Todd or some other patriot. He failed to observe in his time honored custom. He pitched into Mr. Cowen for his remarks, reproving them as touching upon his self-respect, the effect of which was to make Mr. Cowen withdraw his resolution and offer it as an individual.

Mr. Cornwell, of Maryland, called for a division of the question, so as to vote first on that portion of the resolution declaring Abraham Lincoln to be the candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Mr. Harrold moved to lay the resolution on the table.

(Great confusion, shouting, and cries of question.)

Mr. Cameron withdrew his resolution and offered it as follows:

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln is declared the unanimous choice of the Union Republican party for the Presidency of the United States.

All the Vote was about being taken, Mr. Harrold moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Cameron asked for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the resolution on the table, which were ordered, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Miles, 14; N. H., 10; Vermont, 10; Massachusetts, 24; Rhode Island, 6; Connecticut, 10; New York, 60; New Jersey, 14; Pennsylvania, 52; Delaware, 6; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 17; Kentucky, 19; Ohio, 42; Michigan, 8; Indiana, 26; Illinois, 16; Missouri, 9; Kansas, 3; California, 10; Oregon, 3; Nevada, 3; Colorado, 3; Nebraska, 3; District of Columbia, 3; Alaska, 3. Total, 440.

NAYS—Messrs. Missouri, 9; Kentucky, 1. Total, 10.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Cameron moved that the rules be suspended, and that the platform reported by the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of patriotism, in this hour of national trial, to unite all loyal men in the effort to put down by force of arms the existing rebellion, and to this end we commend the policy of the Government in employing all its energies and resources to suppress the rebellion, and to accept the service of men and means tendered without regard to party, color or nationality, and that we are in favor of such an amendment to the Constitution as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, (applause) who have periled their lives in defense of their country and in vindication of the honor of the flag. That the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and we favor the most generous provision for them of their survivors in the liberal pensioning and honorable wounds in the service of the country, and that the widows of those who have fallen in battle shall be kept in honored and comfortable remembrance. (Loud applause.)

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office. That we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency, and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially of the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as soldiers and sailors of men heretofore held in slavery, (applause,) and we have full confidence in his determination to carry them and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare, that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and support those only who cordially unite in the above sentiments and co-operate in the following principles declared by the Congress of the United States, namely:

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their allegiance to the United States, and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism, the heroic valor, and the unconquerable devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That while the nation abhors all cruelties not justified by the usages of war, and while it will hold all who practice them to a full responsibility, it will not be deterred from the full and prompt exercise of all the powers necessary to suppress the rebellion, by any threats of cruelty and outrage.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy and support to the efforts of patriots struggling to overthrow the tyranny of rebellion, and to establish free institutions in its stead.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy reconstruction of the political relations of the Territories, and state as the constitutional duty of the United States to guarantee a republican form of government to every State.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and the most vigorous collection of the revenue, and that we favor such legislation as will insure the speedy extinction of the national debt.

That it is the duty of our loyal people to support the efforts and guarantee the just rights of the Government and people of Mexico.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to suppress by fraud the institutions of any republican government on the Western Continent, (prolonged applause,) and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, established in defiance of the wishes of the people thereof, under the auspices of the existing rebellious organization of the United States. (Long and continued applause.)

On motion of Mr. Bradwell of Penn., the resolutions were then proceeded to voted. As the vote proceeded it was soon apparent that Mr. Sumner, the Massachusetts delegate, was not present, and on the call was announced the vacant States were passed over. The call proceeded to the end of the roll, when the vacant States were and were unanimously for Johnson until great enthusiasm.

Mr. Cobb announced that the next business in order was the election of a National Committee, and that the States were called to name the same which was done.

After various resolutions of thanks, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Sales of Cotton—From Gen. Canby's Department.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 8, 1864.

The following are the sales of cotton here this forenoon, by United States Marshall D. H. Phillips, with the amounts, names of purchasers, and prices paid:

8 bales to A. C. Eastman, at 95½c.
10 bales to N. Dell, at 95½c.
25 bales to A. T. Eastman, at 95½c.
107 bales to D. C. Keough, at 97½c.
100 bales to B. F. Carver, at 97½c.
20 bales to B. F. Carver, at 98c.
200 bales to D. Keough, at 98½c.
7 bales to A. T. Eastman, at 98½c.
16 bales to A. C. Eastman, at 98½c.
322 sacks to A. C. Eastman, at 97½c.

Competition was lively, and the cotton brought good prices.

Your correspondent at Gen. Canby's headquarters sends the following:

HELENA, ARK., June 6, 1864.

There has been some evacuation of the extent of the rebel force on the Mississippi. It is not so serious as was stated. From where Vicksburg to this place there are no batteries. A few guerilla bands have been seen, but not at Cold Handling and Hamlin. The Empress sent past that dangerous locality in broad day light without a convoy.

Gen. A. J. Smith's fleet of transports anchoring here yesterday, and are this day fully lighted, and resting for the present at a point below the White River.

The general impression here is that unless Marmaduke chooses to engage in a rigorous foot race, there will be heavy fighting to-day or to-morrow at or before Duvall's Bluff.

So all Confederate bulletins have been withdrawn from the Mississippi River, leaving it comparatively unobstructed, it seems as though the rebel leaders were preparing for a battle. The rebel Lexington passed down to Osyperville with its load.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Matters at the Indiana State Capital

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8, 1864.

Three tons of Sanitary goods were sent to Chicago to-day by the Indiana Sanitary Commission. The Chicago Sanitary Fair Committee have also contracted by the surgeon, to use it if they are to do the said.

The Board of Trustees of the State Reformatory Institution are now in session.

A refreshing rain came upon us this forenoon. The low prospect for fruit and other crops will be very much improved by the advanced rain.

The object of the police was to force the negroes of Lawrence township to leave their homes, and not carrying the ballot to Richmond, the result would be that the negroes would not vote. We have done is to *feel* this line by a vigorous attack, and at one or two points actual contact with the enemy's works. We have, in the front of Petersburg, been engaged in a series of assaults, which have resulted in the capture of the enemy's first line of works, and the occupation of a portion of his second line. This result has been accomplished at the cost of severe fighting, and with considerable loss to ourselves, but I am happy to say that the loss of the enemy has been much greater than our own. We have captured many prisoners, and have buried over 1,500 of the enemy's dead, left in front of our lines. The operations of the last few days have been of the most severe character, and have required the most untiring energy and devotion on the part of officers and men. The latter have responded to every demand made upon them, and have displayed a degree of endurance and gallantry which has never been surpassed. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 7th.—Richmond papers of June 6 have been received. They contain the usual speeches of the governors of the rebel States, and the usual boasts of the rebel leaders. By this means the Southern people are very materially deluded. All the news, exceptions and omissions, were paid in full in April, June, and the slaughter of the last long month in four months. The diplomatic lies are exposed. Preparations and transportation items, and the usual call for more men, and to prosecute the campaign more vigorously.

Gen. Sibley was on the list to witness their departure. He returns to headquarters to-day.

The 6th regiment is under marching orders to leave the State next Tuesday.

The draft here has, so far, produced but few men, and *not fifty* many. The support of the war seem to be complete.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1864—10 A. M.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday 5 P. M., reports all last been very quiet to-day. No casualties are reported.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at Ackworth yesterday 5 P. M., says: I have been to Altoona Pass and find it very admirable for our purpose. It is the gate through the last or most defiant spurs of the Alleghanies. It now becomes a question of time as to when it was to the enemy, long enough to move from either direction.

The rapid move from Acworth back through are large and good and the country more open.

Details of the position of our troops and remarkable movements are given, but are not available for publication.

The dispatch further states that the enemy is not in our immediate front, but his signals are seen at Lost Mountain and Kenesaw.

Dispatches from Gen. Canby, in Louisiana, dated June 31, have been received, which report safe factory progress in the organization of his command.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1864.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Mr. Dana, at Grant's headquarters, dated last night, 9:30 p. m., announces a victory by General Hunter over the rebels beyond Staunton, and that the rebel General Jones was killed on the field.

The dispatch is as follows:

The Richmond Examiner of to-day, speaks of the defeat of General W. H. Jones by General Hunter, twelve miles beyond Staunton, Va. Gen. Jones was killed on the field. His successor retreated towards Waynesboro, and now holds the mountains between Charlottesville and Staunton.

The rebel papers furthermore state: That no hospitals or stores were captured by General Hunter.

Another dispatch announces that our forces occupy Staunton.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 8.

To Major General Dix:

Gen. Hunter's victory and our occupation of Staunton is confirmed by the following dispatch, just received from Gen. Sulzer:

"All is quiet on my line. Richmond papers of June 6, have intelligence of a fight at Mount Crawford between Hunter and Jones, in which Hunter was victorious, and Jones, the rebel commander, killed.

Staunton was afterwards occupied by Union forces. The fighting was on Sunday.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 7, P.M.—All is quiet this morning. No attack was made last night.

Maj. Sudlow, Inspector General on Gen. Butler's staff, arrived here yesterday. He came on the Chickahominy a distance of Gaines' Mill, and thence went to Gen. Butler's.

In coming across the country he occasionally saw rebel pickets, who fled at his approach.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 7, 10 P.M.—The enemy attacked our lines on the right this morning, but was repulsed after a desperate struggle. They were repulsed in the attack several times, and each time with our batteries moved them down in great style. Our losses were light. Our troops occupy the same position as this morning. The enemy's dead are still in front of our lines, and the wounded are being brought in. Deserters continue to come in. All is quiet on the left.

A rebel officer named the members of Hancock's staff, one of whom lost a leg.

The 19th corps arrived here to-day.

Gen. Sheridan's cavalry is moving towards the front, principally by mounted troops.

Our men are in excellent spirits. Judging by the severity of the skirmishes and the heavy losses we have experienced, the engagements of to-day must have been severe on the enemy. Deserters state that the enemy's loss in the engagements of the 1st, 2d and 3d inst., was more than double that of the army. Their loss in the engagement of the 5th was also very heavy. Their dead are piled up in front of Smith's brigade of the 2nd Corps. The whole army, down to the stragglers, was engaged in the fight of the 5th. Their men were driven over in the open field and mowed down by our artillery and infantry. Their dead are piled up in front of Smith's brigade of the 2nd Corps. The whole army, down to the stragglers, was engaged in the fight of the 5th. Their men were driven over in the open field and mowed down by our artillery and infantry. Their dead are piled up in front of Smith's brigade of the 2nd Corps. The whole army, down to the stragglers, was engaged in the fight of the 5th. Their men were driven over in the open field and mowed down by our artillery and infantry. Their dead are piled up in front of Smith's brigade of the 2nd Corps.

Gen. Barnard to-day assumed the position of Chief Engineer of the army.

The Fifth Corps, Commander of the 19th Corps, have arrived.

Our fleet are lately paralled in the Chickahominy, in the James direction, but is exceedingly troublesome by its entire length. The right is protected by Burnside's corps, the right center by Wright's corps, and the left by Hancock.

Another correspondent says: A detachment of rebel cavalry have arrived this evening (Tuesday). The reinforcements outnumber our losses, and more are coming.

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The draft here has, so far, produced but few men, *and not fifty* many. The support of the war seem to be complete.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY.

Full and Thrilling Details of the Battle.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, COLD HARBOR, NEAR CHICKAHOMINY, FRIDAY, June 3—10 P. M.

GENERAL ORDER OF BATTLE.

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The rebel army is now massed in front of Hancock's corps, and the rebel attack on Sunday night was made by Breckinridge's command, which was massed in front of Hancock's brigade of the 2nd Corps. The whole army, down to the stragglers, was engaged in the fight of the 5th. Their men were driven over in the open field and mowed down by our artillery and infantry. Their dead are piled up in front of Smith's brigade of the 2nd Corps.

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Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1864.

FOR THE CURE OF

DR. D. JAYNE'S

IMPORTANT TO THE

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic

Wives, Mothers and Sisters,

Fish Wash.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

Medicated.

PILES.

A SURE CURE.

Dr. Hazeltine's Pile Remedy.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S PAIN KILLER.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S HEAD AND NERVE

Dr. HAZELTINE'S SMALL PILLS.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S SARSAPARILLA

Dr. HAZELTINE'S COUGH SYRUP.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S CHILL CURE.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S CANCER AND SCROFULA

Dr. HAZELTINE'S SALVE.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S LIVER PILLS.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S EYE WATER.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S CHILL AND FEVER

Dr. HAZELTINE'S TOILET SOAP.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S SHAMPOOING

Dr. HAZELTINE'S HAIR DYE.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S HAIR OIL.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S HAIR PILLS.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S HAIR TONIC.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Dr. HAZELTINE'S HAIR CURLING FLUID

Dr. HAZELTINE'S HAIR DRESSING

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1864.

THE CITY.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION DURING THIS EVENING.

Gen. Yates, Hon. Gen. Wentz, Hon. Col. Fuller and Others, to Speakers.

RALLY FOR THE NATIONAL AND STATE TICKETS.

The nominations of Lincoln and Johnson by the Convention which assembled at Baltimore, have proven to most minds what was anticipated by the friends of the Administration—the greatest measure of popular support ever tendered to any man in this or any other country. The glorious enthusiasm with which President Lincoln was renominated shows that the people, and not the politicians, had a hand in the work. His selection as a candidate for the honors of the Great Republic is an eloquent comment upon the power of the people as compared with the influence of politicians. The former desired to vote for reelection; the latter did not. The people are rejoicing, from Maine to the Rockies, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that their wishes are thus consulted. In unanimously nominating Mr. Lincoln, the Baltimore Convention has done itself and unfaltering friends true to Chicago, the metropolis of the noble State which furnishes the candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the nation. It is well and proper that this ticket should be ratified.

A General Mass Meeting will be held this [Thursday] evening, at the Chief Bunker Hunker and Mugwump Hall, to ratify the nominations of Lincoln and Johnson, Oglesby and Bross. Two brass bands, and the Lincolnite will discourse music. A National salute will be fired at 7 o'clock p. m. Able and eloquent speakers have been invited and are expected to be present, from abroad, new Gov. Yates, Hon. Governor and Fuller, Dr. Daniel Brinkerhoff, Utah, D. Fuller, E. A. Sliger, A. C. Harding, C. M. Harvey, Edward Joseph, Gen. Stuart, Gen. Fuller, F. A. Hoffman, P. A. Hoffman, John Wentworth, A. Stuart, S. C. Lowell, Isaac Cook, Dr. Davis, Hon. Samuel Lockey.

O. S. Hoyne, Peter Bayer,
S. S. Penny, J. W. Wadsworth,
O. H. Ranney, E. C. Larned,
A. H. Burley, Jeremiah Lowland,
C. H. Gilchrist, Peter Page,
C. P. Weber, Committee of Arrangements.

THE ST. PAUL WAYS.—Published by Rost & Co., is announced in another column. It is named after a Western city, and not after the Apostle. It is very, very popular.

SALE OF FIRE-ENGINE APPARATUS.—Attention is called to the sale of Albany hose by J. W. Adams & Co., auctioneers, 144 Lake street, affording an opportunity to purchase, for a few days only, at from $3 up. See advertisement on first page.

DOMESTIC.—The variety store of Dewey & Moore, corner of West Twelfth street and Hoyne Island avenue, was entered on Tuesday night by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off nearly your worth of dry goods.

COL. BAIRD'S REGIMENT.—Persons having friends in Col. Bross' regiment will have packages taken through for them by Capt. James W. Brooks, Quartermaster. His bureau is crowded, and all packages left at this office will be taken through promptly.

ADDITIONS TO THE RANGE.—At the annual term of the corporators of Cook Co., Messrs. Perkins Bass, and Henry G. Miller, were appointed a standing committee to examine candidates for admission to the Bar. Messrs. Bass and Miller reported in favor of Messrs. Hon. E. Peck, Hon. S. Van Buren and W. C. Goudy, respectively.

JUVENILE LARCENY.—Henry Bushkick, a boy about ten years of age, employed in the Tremont House, was arrested yesterday by officer Sanderson of Douglas & Co.'s detective police corps, on a complaint of larceny. He had taken $20 from the pocket of a coat belonging to a boarder at the house, some days ago, which he had spent.

FROM THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS MEN.—A letter was received yesterday by Colonel Hancock, from Colonel McClaughry, of the 134th regiment, from which we learn that the regiment arrived in Columbus, Kentucky, on the 6th of June, and that it is encamped just outside the city limits in the rear of the city. The regiment is in the best of spirits. It is not unlikely that they may be sent on expeditions toward the Mississippi river.

FUNERAL.—Colonel Thomas J. Henderson, the gallant leader of the 114th Illinois Volunteers, passed through this city yesterday morning on his way to his residence in Henry county, Illinois, where he was wounded in the leg, in the battle in which he was captured. He had been wounded in the leg, and was unable to walk. He was accompanied by a few friends, who had been with him during his captivity. The remains were escorted to the depot by a large number of the public officials of the city.

PERSONAL.—The legal gentlemen employed in Pike's Country, on West Randolph street, have been severely censured, in some quarters, for their action in the case of Mrs. Fuge, in which they refused to swallow the colors of this great city, now that President Lincoln has been renominated by the Baltimore National convention. The copy of the opposing Democratic paper which we sent to the office of the gentlemen with said "Fuge" has not been returned, and we are now in doubt how to interpret the political silence.

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MR. HANCOCK'S REFUSAL to defy learning has been noticed in the press, and elicited inquiries from many persons last evening at a dismal meeting for conversation and prayer. Ministers and Christians in general, who have been in the habit of looking to Mr. H. for the work, Mr. Hillhouse will preach, this afternoon, over the corner-stone of the new church, corner of Ogden avenue and Green street. Mr. Bryan Hall was crowded full last evening, and the meeting was addressed by the committee of Arrangements, who were appointed for Mr. H.'s meeting for children at 4 o'clock. Seats free to all.

A NEW PHASE IN THE WHISKY-HEARN CASE.—The heroine—Miller—seems decidedly attempt to kill Mrs. Wright, the wife of Samuel Wright, her husband, who resided in Green, between Randolph and Lake, in the house of the accused, on the night of the 31st ult. Mrs. Wright, it will be remembered, was found in bed with her throat cut by the razor of Miller, and the latter was arrested on the charge of murder. The case was investigated by Justice Boyington, and the accused was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The latter body, however, failed to find a bill against the prisoner, and she was discharged from custody. It is said that Miller is a woman of hardened character, and that she has been in the habit of visiting the house of Mrs. Wright for the purpose of carrying on a criminal intercourse with her husband.

OUTDOOR THEM.—DOOLEY'S Pools, at the corner of State and Randolph streets, may be considered one of the institutions in the body made during trade in this city. Their place has four compartments on State street, two on Randolph, and one on Dearborn. The two latter are used for the sale of liquors, and the former for the sale of fruits, cigars, &c. Their shelves and counters are always piled with the choicest varieties of every article which the market affords. Clothing, and in person as well as in quality they are unsurpassed. Their bar is well supplied with the best brands of liquors, and their fruits are constantly replenished as the season advances. Their patronage is large, and deservedly so.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Some time during the month of May last, a package of Texas receipted in favor of refunding State and County taxes to Leib, Williams & Young, A. C. Nelson & Co., and Hoyt, Sherman & Co., was lost or stolen from the safe of the undersigned. The receipt was numbered 1,000, and was dated at the County Collector's office. The finder will please return the same to the undersigned.

JOHN WENTWORTH, County Collector.

SUPERVISORS' MEETING.—Last evening, at the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, Supervisor Taylor moved that the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to procure a water-cooler and tank for the use of the Court House for the use of the County Officers.

Supervisor Wait moved to amend by adding the words, "and a fire-proof safe."

Supervisor McClellan moved an adjournment until 9 o'clock, A. M., Saturday.

Carried.

The Board then adjourned.

A GAS HOUSE CRIMES.—John McGuinn, the boy recently arrested and brought before Justice Boyington, charged with the larceny of a watch from the person of Mr. Dewey, the assistant superintendent of the Gas Works, was discharged from custody. It appeared that the watch was found in the possession of the boy, and that he had stolen it from the pocket of Mr. Dewey, while the latter was asleep in the office of the Gas Works. The boy was arrested on the complaint of Mr. Dewey, and was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The latter body, however, failed to find a bill against the prisoner, and he was discharged from custody.

THE CITY CHARTER.—The following resolutions were offered by Alderman Wilson, at the meeting of the Common Council, last evening:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to report to this Council, at its next regular meeting, a bill for the amendment of the City Charter, providing that the Mayor of the City of Chicago shall receive a salary of $5,000 per annum.

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Alderman Wilson moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Alderman Throop moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Alderman Wilson withdrew his motion to lay the resolutions on the table.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Alderman Wilson, in his absence, withdrew the resolutions.

Alderman Throop moved that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the amendment of the City Charter, providing that the Mayor of the City of Chicago shall receive a salary of $5,000 per annum.

Carried

Chicago Tribune.

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JOHN COCHRANE.

The rank and file of the Corps d'armée for the Vice Presidency is one of the saddest political hacks of the New York Democracy. In 1856 he followed the lead of the Van Buren ring in bolting the regular Democratic nomination, under pretence of attachment to the anti-slavery principles of the Buffalo platform. In the last Presidential campaign he went for Breckenridge, saving himself conspicuously by the Declaration in Tammany Hall that he "would vote for the devil incarnate if he were the regular nominee of the Democratic party." He was one of the first of the Breckenridge Democrats to advocate the secession of the States from the Union. He took command of a regiment, and subsequently became Brigadier. He made no figure as a soldier, except by following in the wake of Secretary Cameron in advocating emancipation as a war measure, at a time when it was something if the Government had force sufficient to hold the Capital. He plotted for the removal of Burnside, and the installation of Hooker as commander of the Army of the Potomac. He resigned, and recently we judge, from the expression he has given of his sentiments, that he is one of those race who, after being Democrat, Free Soiler, Conservative, War Democrat and Abolitionist, has finally gone back to Copperheadism, in revenge for his disappointments. The only party which he has never belonged to seems to have been the Republican Union party, which he now seeks to divide.

THE FOOD QUESTION AT THE SOUTH.

Our dispatches informed us a few days since that Richmond was under seige. The following significant paragraph from the Richmond Examiner of the 26th will show that this was no idle statement but that the people know of a seige—starvation—is now to starve the rebels in the face, and in a degree more formidable than that which compelled the surrender of Vicksburg.

Grain, grocery, peculiar, and varnished as the Richmond Examiner is, it cannot help but be forced on occasion to demonstrate its placidity of temper and its fortitude under the pressure of the times that be. The editor of the Richmond Examiner is a man of parts, and has a fine appreciation of humor, and is patience itself under the provocations of a seige—starvation—that will starve the rebels in the face, and in a degree more formidable than that which compelled the surrender of Vicksburg.

Hitherto Georgia has been the granary of the Confederacy. The original supplies have been supplied. But the following dispatch to the same paper, from Atlanta, who says that Sherman's advance is causing the scarcity of supplies to be felt at Atlanta as well as Richmond.

ATLANTA, May 25.—Westward and Eastward, to Columbus, the harmonious cry is "Corn!" Planters are crowding into this city to await the news of the fight, and struggle hard to get a load back to the front. The Relief Committee here are pressing everything that can be obtained for their relief. Provisions are scarce, and the scarcity is felt more and more every day. Confederate money is not taken for anything. Specie, gold and silver, is the only currency. The people here are feeling the privations inflicted upon them with the brief space of a few weeks, and do not feel they could endure it much longer.

GENERALS IN THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, has communicated to that body a list of all general officers, regular and volunteer, in the military service before and since the commencement of the war, designating their respective States, the date of appointment, a motion was made and carried, that every gentleman present who desired to take part in the Convention, should hand his name and residence and come to the Secretaries. An intermission in the proceedings was taken, for this purpose, and about every man in the body of the hall responded to the request. The Secretaries announced the number of names, and it was found to be 700. Of these, it was ascertained that 200 were delegates from the States, and that the remaining 500 were from the North. Of the 200 delegates from the States, two were found to be Democrats, and they were the friends of General Fremont—the radical German element. Then came the next question of the Convention—whether the small number present at this meeting should proceed to nominate, or whether a larger representation should be awaited. The sentiment of the Convention was almost unanimous, and also the delegates themselves, that a larger representation should be awaited. The call was made in the interest of the War Democrats, who, at the Convention yesterday, favored and strongly urged the nomination of Gen. Grant, as the only man with which there was the remotest possibility of success.

THE FREMONT CALL.

It appeared "to the Radical men of the nation," and comes from the "Central Fremont Club" in the city of New York. It has signatures from New York, Virginia, Wisconsin, Michigan, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Maryland, with no signatures from the Southern Republican States, outside the immediate border circle. I might, perhaps, except the names of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, of Johnstown, New York, and William Goodell and R. S. Fortya, who, years ago, acquired a fame for impracticability in all that relates to the practical work of reconstruction. The signers call upon their radical fellow citizens in every State, county and city to meet and appoint delegates to a convention in order then and there to recommend the nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency of the United States.....The signers are united, and which is now a law to render sure, are the formidable exception of a very thoughtful the United States by the Democratic party, and the election by the people of all men before the law, without regard to race or color, and such a plan of reconstruction as shall guarantee to the States, and to the people of the States, the political power which is in the hands of the loyal, and excluding with rigor the leaders of the rebellion, and the power of the rebels." The letters are in the call. This call was by the friends of Gen. Fremont, pure, and not by the friends of Abraham. It will keep their banks raw until after the November election. He told the Fremonters to consider the call "dead." Gen. Fremont, in short, blasted his spoke, could look the administration of President, if they made it, and there was but one man that could carry them through the campaign successfully, and that was Gen. Grant. The name of Gen. Grant elicited great applause.

Col. Moss again took the floor and said that Missouri, and the friends of Gen. Fremont throughout the country, were there to accomplish a purpose. He then moved the adoption of Gen. John Cochrane's proposal to declare the Convention ready to proceed to the nomination of a President. The Chair then declared the Convention ready to proceed to the nomination of a President, and the Secretary called the roll of States, when Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Texas, Arizona, Indian Territory, Utah, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington Territory, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, California, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and the District of Columbia, were called, and no response was made to any of the States, Territories or Districts.

Mr. Woodruff denied the truth of the statement. He said that instead of the rebellion having destroyed slavery, the rebellion was actually upheld and maintained at this moment by slavery. He said that if slavery was not the cause of the rebellion it would be difficult to tell what was. He offered as a substitute the following:

That the slaveholders' rebellion must be suppressed by the removal of its motive cause and principal support—slavery from which the Federal Constitution should be amended, &c.

This amendment was discussed by Messrs. Goodell, Gilbert, and Foster. The latter gentleman hit the nail on the head when he said that the convention would make itself simply ridiculous if it passed the original resolution. If the rebellion has "destroyed slavery," "why were we denouncing Abraham Lincoln and his administration for seeking to oppose the passage of a law by Congress abolishing slavery throughout the United States. If slavery be dead, such a law is unnecessary. He did not believe slavery was dead, and he was, therefore, for the amendment. The reasoning of these gentlemen was unanswerable, but the majority of the delegates present were elated (they were not probably). They were fearful of being outtricked by the politicians, and so they voted down the amendment, and then adopted the original resolution. The first resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal Union must and shall be preserved.

Rev. Geo. Cheever, of Connecticut, proposed to amend the resolution so that it should read as follows:

Resolved, That God's will must and shall be done.

This resolution was voted down by more than two-thirds. When this vote was taken quite a number of the members of this Convention met in this city last Sunday, during the hours of religious worship, for private discussion and action, the defeat of such a resolution in that body may not be considered strange or unnatural.

When the amendment was defeated, a very grave, quiet looking, and rather gentlemanly appearing man, who on a previous occasion had made a speech, arose and announced that he was James H. Carr, from Warren, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and he deplored the call in the newspapers for this Convention, and had determined to be a delegate (the Fremont) call. He had come hundreds of miles, and "didn't want to be fav'red a single minute with any speeches." [LAUGHTER.] The last "ord in a high falsetto. The Convention didn't see the end, and broke out into a perfect tempest of laughter, evidently disconcerted Mr. Carr, and he looked wildly around as if asking for an explanation of the unwonted excitation of his auditory. "I see nothing to excite me gravely said." "I believe there is a God who holds this convention in his hands, just as easy as I hold an apple in my hand," and a deep O'clock Gen. Logan fode up from Sherman's headquarters of this corps—as did tree in the rear, "Where is my staff?" Gen. Logan, in a moment, coy, maidenly and in a bid for the place, and it was excused to the by acclamation.

RADICAL DISCOLOGY.

To do this noiseof the new party was in every meeting place, and in different assemblages. Of course the Abolitionists had been compelled to withdraw from Dalton—Sherman had followed with his main army, and was ready to give battle to the rebel army encamped around Dalton.

The Federal army was in a novel position, its front was north. The country is wild, and the fighting was fought in valleys and generally densely wooded, with a growth of slash and underwood. There are occasional openings in this kind of woods. But it was very difficult to meet points along the line of battle to see anything beyond our immediate vicinity.

The battle commenced on Sunday in the morning of the 15th. The troops were mainly on the road through Tunnel Hill to Dalton, the direction of its course. Gen. Hooker's division was on the Dalton road, six miles from Resaca, the rebel left. The rebel pickets were driven in to the front. The 3d cavalry division, Gen. Kilpatrick, had the advance, and soon drove in the enemy's pickets. Kilpatrick's command was followed by the army of the Tennessee, the 15th corps in the rear. These troops keeping the main road, the 16th corps moved to the left at its intersection with the Dalton road, and the 17th corps in the center and left, the 14th and 4th corps, taking the same direction at the intersection with the Dalton road, and moving parallel with the 16th corps. When the cavalry had moved forward, driving in the enemy's pickets, on the Resaca road, nearly a mile, they came upon the rebel front. Here the whole rebel force made its assault upon the right of Gen. Smith's brigade. The 116th Illinois, Col. Post, was deployed as skirmish fell back, forming on the right and left of the 57th Ohio, Col. Fromas had been wounded. Col. Post was killed. During this severe struggle, a portion of Readie's corps, came boldly and steadily on. Col. Rice received his fire until the rebels were within forty yards, when he delivered a terrible fire straight in their faces. At the same time the 116th Illinois and the right of Gen. Smith's brigade changed front a little towards the right, and the 127th Illinois on the extreme right changed direction in its left, and both wings poured in a terrific fire upon the sides of the rebel column. It staggered and fell back, but instantly reformed and forward its assault and was again repulsed. They massed and assaulted Wood's brigade on the left, and were terribly repulsed. Fully three lines of dead were left in front. Gen. Logan directed the assault to be made by one brigade from each of the first and second divisions of his corps. Gen. Smith's brigade of the 1st division, and then Gen. Giles A. Smith's brigade of the 2d division were ordered forward. The movement could not have been entrusted to better men. The remainder of the division were put in reserve. The two brigades engaged formed in the trenches as circumstances might require, while the whole of the right wing that was engaged was in readiness to support.

Generals Logan and Morgan L. Smith were in front, busy along the line. In doing very effective to cut off the creek. Every man passed over safely in a few minutes on the logs laid in any way they could find, under a perfect cover of fire from the batteries.

The brigade of Gen. Giles A. Smith was stated at the time of the 6th, Maj. Gen. Veatch; 55th Ill., Col. Martin, 127th Ill., Col. Cameron; 111th Ill., Col. Hall, and 116th Ill., Col. Fromas.

The brigade of Gen. Smith was not stated at the time of the fight, during the retreat of the rebels from the front. The first line of skirmishers moved up to the creek, among the hills and back to the main line of battle, and the latter moved up to the front. The first line of skirmishers moved up to the creek, among the hills and back to the main line of battle, and the latter moved up to the front. The first line of skirmishers moved up to the creek, among the hills and back to the main line of battle, and the latter moved up to the front.

As soon as the evacuation was known the left and right wings moved in pursuit, and the columns were soon in the road to Resaca, Gen. Logan's command on the left, Gen. Smith's on the right. The 15th corps, Gen. Dodge, in the rear. The 4th corps, Gen. Stanley, in front of the 14th corps, Gen. Newton, and the 14th division of the 4th corps, Gen. Sheridan, moved by the left flank to the right

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THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1864.

WHIG SPEWS.

The National Union Republican Convention at Baltimore has nominated for President and for Vice-President of the United States, and for the continuance of the Rebellion, with a platform which endorses the present administration, first by calling the noble Kentucky patriot, Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, to preside as temporary Chairman, and then organizing its servile Committees. That on permanent organization made Ex-Gov Dennison, of Ohio, the President of the Convention, with a list of Vice-Presidents, one from each State represented. The vexed question of the admission of delegates from rebel States was finessed, at by adhering to the rule adopted for the electoral college, to allow no representatives to States in rebellion, though in this body such delegates are to be allowed seats and a share in the debates, but no vote.

The justice of this decision is demonstrated by the fact before mentioned, that at Hilton Head a squad of military officers had teachers at contrabands, with four colored men, in all at whom real citizen their discretion, recently voted themselves to be "the people of South Carolina in convention assembled," and are now actually at Baltimore seeking to aid in President making. But that the rule must be carefully applied is also proven, if we can trust the statement of the Jacksonville correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, who gives an account of a reinvention of the Union men of Florida at that place on the 24th ult., and says it *consisted exclusively of men who were voters in Florida before the war.* This being the case their movement deserves respectful treatment. Six delegates and their alternates were elected to the Baltimore Convention from that State.

We give this morning the full text of the political *Ass-ber* letter of John C. Fremont. It finishes that ambitious gentleman in a manner his worst enemies could not improve, and beyond his expectations by his best friends. The Pathfinder has gone down the curve of swifted descent.

A fact is stated which reflects great credit on our army hospital system. A Washington dispatch announces that Medical Inspector Hamlin reports the statistics of the hospitals of that department for the last year, showing remarkable results. The rate of mortality is less than *four* per cent, while the splendid hospitals of London exhibit a mortality of more than *nine* per cent, and those of Paris more that ten per cent. In the hospitals of the Bosphorus during the Crimean war, the death rate was twenty per cent, and in those on the Crimea the rate was over fourteen per cent.

Taking radial or straight line distances, as showing most accurately the precise facts of Grant's advance, we have these results. At his headquarters, (Culpepper Court House,) Grant was precisely seventy-two miles from Richmond. At the Wilderness Tavern he has advanced sixteen miles. The distance of each situation was as follows:

	Miles from Richmond.
Culpeper	72
Wilderness Tavern	16
Spottsylvania Court House	12
Chilies Station	10
North Anna, (Jacobs Bridge)	32
Hanover Ferry, (Hanover Junction)	16
Tolopotomy, near Chickahominy, about	12

A favorable way for the Copperheads this season in holding Conventions, is to dodge all platforms and resolutions without a mention of any principles. This has just been done at Indianapolis and a few days since in the Maine State Convention. They are waiting for the Chicago Convention to pitch the tune, and say whether it will be Democratic to oppose or to sustain the war. Meanwhile their silence is to be weighed on the side of Jeff Davis.

FREMONT ACCEPTS.

Fremont has written a letter of conditional acceptance of the Cleveland nomination, which we publish elsewhere. This fact, of itself, will surprise nearly all but those who, knowing him best, respect him least. Even these, however, will smile at the silly simplicity with which Fremont has exposed the animus with which he seeks to divide the Union vote. He says, in substance, that if Mr. Lincoln be nominated by the Baltimore Convention he (Fremont) will run. If not, he will not. He knows that more than the requisite number of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention have been instructed by their constituents to vote for Mr. Lincoln. He knows that never before, if we except the second nominations of Washington and Jackson, and the popular will expressed itself in so many ways, and so generally in favor of a candidate as it has hitherto in favor of Mr. Lincoln. The very facts that the Cleveland Convention was assembled not by the election of delegates, but by a call addressed to the whole people of the United States, and inviting all those who were discontented with the well known forgone conclusion of the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, to meet in "Mass Convention," and yet that only 358 persons met, none of whom presented any credentials or claimed to represent any constituency, show how feeble is the individual opposition, and how overwhelming the popular unanimity, for Mr. Lincoln's re-election. Indeed the evidence of the unanimity has made more complete and perfect by the very uselessness of the opposition which was there collectively manifested.

Yet Mr. Fremont proposes, in effect, that if the delegates at Baltimore will betray or disappoint the constituents, he will not run; but if they obey their pledges given to the people by nominating Mr. Lincoln, he, Mr. Fremont, will run. Mr. Fremont thus converts his Cleveland "nomination" into a bullying threat—by a contemptible few, too few to be called a faction, against the almost unanimous majority—a political device of the lowest order, and more calculated than any other course could possibly be, to secure the object it aims to defeat, viz: the non-action of Mr. Lincoln at Baltimore. It is hardly conceivable that he could expect so puny a threat to have any other effect, either upon the delegates at Baltimore, or upon the people who sent them there, than to cause both to rebuke by their votes the impudent audacity which induces him to make the threat.

Does Mr. Fremont, in this great crisis, when the very existence of the nation is at stake—an issue so far transcending all personal questions and spites—expect the great mass of the Union party to abandon their own choice and judgment to gratify his spleen? He stakes his opposition on no principle. He does not claim that the Cleveland platform is in any respect superior to that which will be adopted at Baltimore. He hesitates to no respect the line of policy which Mr. Lincoln has laid to pursue, or the great Union party to indorse. He has no platform but spite—no principle but personal animosity. Mr. Lincoln tried him twice, and did not try him a third time. He seems to feel ashamed, by proving himself a man of less caliber than his severest assailants have charged, or that the most doubting of his friends have feared, to prove, till the very blind see, the good sense and wisdom of Mr. Lincoln in declining to give him a third high command. Few if any, but himself, to-day would wish to see Grant, Hancock, Burnside, Butler, Gilmore, Sherman, Rosecrans, or their like, removed to make room for him. Fewer still would wish to see him placed in command over them all.

Fremont commits political suicide by the course he has taken, but will wretchedly fail to harm the object of his vindictive hate. He undertakes to play the part of Sampson—to pull down the temple of the Union—without failing to kill himself in the hopes of slaying the President; but while he will succeed in dispatching John C. Fremont, he will not harm a hair on the head of Abraham Lincoln. Earnest men will be offended by his folly aside from the path of duty and of patriotism to help a morbeed object personal revenge for imaginary wrongs.

The Chicago *Journal*, which for a long time past has been the special champion of Fremont, these speaks of the unfavorable folly of his present course:

The name of John C. Fremont has acquired an honorable place among Freedom's leaders in this country, and thousands of good men have regarded him with a feeling approximating that of adoration. But now, by a flagrant violation of his pledges, he spoils his fair fame, and destroys the confidence and respect of his friends. Mr. Lincoln will be supported by the masses, by the regularly called, regularly constituted, and unanimously assembled convention of the United States, and John C. Fremont—alas, that we should have to say it of him!—will occupy the unenviable position of a factionist, of one who, in the momentous political contest between the friends and the foes of the Republic and of human liberty, seeks to divide the loyal people, and thereby the influence of his name and efforts on the side of the enemy. He will be responsible for dividing and thus weakening the Union party, so far as he and the small faction that supports him can divide and weaken it.

WHAT DO COPPERHEADS SAY NOW?

There will be no change in the political policy of the war under any one of the candidates for Mr. Lincoln is to direct the operations of the war, and will be governed by the advice of his military chiefs. Gen. Grant will be in command of the armies, and Gen. Halleck will be chief of staff. Mr. Lincoln will be President, and Andrew Johnson will be Vice-President. All the policy of the war will be the same, and the only difference will be in the men.

We clip the above from a Northern rebel paper. It is a fair sample of Copperhead lies. It is doubtful whether a single change is what it was made. The substitution of one of the Copperheads as nominee in this contest would be the most disastrous change that could possibly occur. What would you, if you had the power—if Mr. Lincoln and all those who hold offices under him should resign, and if Valandigham, Fernando Wood, or Seymour, should take his place, and fill every vacated office from President down to Village Postmaster with Copperheads—if all this power were given you, *what would you do?*

You would have a change! To what peg? Is a more vigorous prosecution of the war? Instead of pushing it, would you not be compelled to push it more vigorously? Are not all the means which, in spite of your opposition, the government has been able to get, placed at the disposal of our country's greatest and most successful chieftain, to do with as he will? Would you remove him? If not would you not give him, as Mr. Lincoln does, full swing in planning and conducting his operations, or would you hamper him? State your policy. You find fault. What do you want done towards a more vigorous prosecution of the war? What means would you use which you do not now use?

On the other hand, would negotiate peace? How, pray? Have you ever had the slightest intimation from any prominent or representative rebel that the rebels would open negotiate with you upon the basis of their peaceful submission to the Constitution? Have you any assurance that you could induce them to dissolve their Government, Jeff. Davis to resign, their Congress to go home, Lee and Johnston to disband their armies, and the whole rebel Confederacy, with its military and naval organization, to cease? Have you any assurance that you could induce them to abandon their Secession ordinance

SAMPLE

Dr. R. A. Wilson's Pills
WILL CURE

KODAK